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ESTABLISHED 1887

## Democrats Lay Out Assault on Reagan

Campaign Strategy: Attack President  
For 'Serving the Interests of the Rich'

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As President Ronald Reagan opened his campaign for re-election, the Democratic Party's leaders and its presidential candidates are laying out with striking clarity their main line of attack against Mr. Reagan for the coming year.

They plan to depict him as a

### NEWS ANALYSIS

O'Neill and Straus are expected to endorse Mondale. Page 3. President Reagan extols the Bible and attacks abortion before religious broadcasters. Page 3.

leader who has betrayed the interests of the average citizen who put him in office.

This theme was sounded in response to Mr. Reagan's declaration of candidacy and his State of the Union address by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., by former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the front-running Democratic presidential candidate and by the other presidential candidates across the party's ideological spectrum.

Liberals and conservatives alike joined in denouncing Mr. Reagan for "abuses of power and privilege," for "doing the bidding of the big corporations," and, in Mr. Mondale's words, "servant wealthy and powerful special interests."

These attacks point up both Mr. Reagan's main success as a politician and his electoral vulnerability as a president seeking re-election.

As a politician, he defined a new "populist conservatism" that drew many middle-income and working-class voters into the Republican column.

But as president, he has compiled a record that seems contrary to the economic interests and foreign policy impulses of many people who voted for him in 1980. This is the "origin of the Democrats' common intention to make him answer for that record."

So the main debate of the 1984

election has joined. Can Mr. Reagan hold together a voting coalition that, on the evidence of the public opinion polls, has been polarized by his policies? No prediction seems possible without some consideration of the unusual qualities and advantages that Mr. Reagan brings to his candidacy.

More than most re-election campaigns, this one seems shadowed by history. By tradition, incumbent presidents do well. Since 1900, four incumbents, William Howard Taft, Herbert Hoover, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, failed in attempting to succeed themselves. Five incumbents were re-elected.

Moreover, this campaign year bears similarity to that in which Mr. Reagan's early political role model, Franklin D. Roosevelt, first sought re-election. The election of 1936 brought out the sharpest partisan differences and the deepest class divisions of any election of the century up to that time. Then as now, the split was over economic fairness and the role of government.

In 1984, the incumbent's ideology is reversed, with Mr. Reagan arguing positions opposite to those of Roosevelt. But it also seems fair to observe that the partisan differences are again as sharp as those of 1936 and that Mr. Reagan, the campaigner, brings to this divisive contest political skills that compare favorably to Roosevelt's.

This latter factor lies at the heart of the Republican optimism. It also accounts for the spirit of resignation felt by many Democratic elected officials around the country. In the South and some New England states, in particular, many such officials regard Mr. Reagan being close to a shoo-in.

Even his detractors acknowledge that Mr. Reagan is a large-scale figure on the political stage at a time when some ardent Democrats confess that their party's potential nominees appear smaller than life. Moreover, Mr. Reagan often seems impervious to criticism. He has shown a remarkably unembarrassing answer for that record.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Agapito Aquino, center with fist clenched, marched Tuesday in Manila with thousands of protesters calling for

## Mass Rally in Manila Demands Reforms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Anti-government protesters Tuesday staged the largest demonstration against the government of President E. Marcos since the funeral of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., last August. Mr. Aquino's brother, Agapito, told demonstrators that there would be a "march by millions" to paralyze Manila if Mr. Marcos ignored demands for reforms.

The demonstration followed a protest march to Manila by 300 people who had been halted for three days outside the capital by the army. After the march was permitted to proceed, the group mushroomed in size as it moved along a main boulevard. Tens of thousands of marchers tied up traffic and were cheered by thousands of onlookers.

The march had begun as a protest of the national referendum held Friday, which approved a series of reforms of the Philippine Constitution.

Agapito Aquino, one of the leaders of the march, warned Mr. Marcos that the opposition would boycott the National Assembly elections scheduled for May 14 if the president did not heed opposition demands.

"This boycott will not be a simple boycott," Mr. Aquino said. "We will amass millions of people in Manila to paralyze Metro Manila unless Marcos gives in to our reasonable demands."

A radio station Tuesday estimated the demonstration at more than \$500,000. More than a million people had gathered for Mr. Aquino's funeral, which was followed by two days of rioting.

"The biggest thing the march achieved is the increase in the level of courage of Filipinos to stand up for their rights," Agapito Aquino said. He said a small group would make a symbolic march Wednesday to Manila International Airport, where his brother was killed.

Soldiers had stopped Tuesday's

marchers since Friday by blocking the main highway coming into Manila from the north. The march began in Mr. Aquino's home province, Tarlac, 75 miles (120 kilometers) from Manila.

As they remained blocked in the town of Meycauayan, 10 miles north of Manila, opposition groups had begun organizing protests against the military action.

The military had claimed the group was infiltrated by Communists and arrested two men for possessing what marchers said was a planted hand grenade.

"There would not have been this many people if they had not stopped the march," said Mr. Aquino's mother, Aurora, 73, who led the marchers as they left Meycauayan.

Referring to the government handling of the marchers, Mrs. Aquino said, "It was a mistake, but what a beautiful mistake."

Mr. Marcos announced, meanwhile, that he had suspended until

June 1 his personal power to issue arrest orders for rebellion or insurrection, a key demand by opponents for their participation in the May National Assembly elections. His move appeared aimed at heading off opposition demands for outright repeal of his constitutional authority to issue preventive detention orders.

Separately, the Marcos-appointed board probing the Aquino assassination continued its investigation by building a block away from the marchers' route. The board's chairman, Corazon Juliano Agava, said the panel is negotiating with a U.S. company to administer lie detector tests to some witnesses.

The witnesses "say something which seem too improbable, yet you don't know whether they're withholding the truth or not," she said during a recess.

Mr. Marcos has denied his government was involved in the assassination of Mr. Aquino.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

|               |               |             |            |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| Algeria       | 4,600 Km.     | Iceland     | 15,100 Km. |
| Austria       | 9,900 Km.     | India       | 13,000 Km. |
| Bahrain       | 4,650 Km.     | Indonesia   | 45,100 Km. |
| Belgium       | 40,100 Km.    | Iran        | 4,500 Km.  |
| Canada        | C. 51,100 Km. | Iraq        | 50,100 Km. |
| Cyprus        | 600 Miles     | Ivory Coast | 70,100 Km. |
| Egypt         | 7,000 Km.     | Jordan      | 500 Km.    |
| Finland       | 6,000 Km.     | Lebanon     | 6,000 Km.  |
| France        | 3,500 Km.     | Liberia     | 100 Km.    |
| Germany       | 2,300 Km.     | Madagascar  | 4,000 Km.  |
| Great Britain | 4,500 Km.     | Malta       | 35 Km.     |
| Greece        | 2,000 Km.     | Morocco     | 2,000 Km.  |
| Holland       | 2,400 Km.     | Peru        | 2,000 Km.  |
| Iceland       | 115 Km.       | Portugal    | 100 Km.    |
| Iraq          | 1,000 Km.     | Russia      | 100 Km.    |
| Ivory Coast   | 500 Km.       | Uganda      | 100 Km.    |
| Jordan        | 500 Km.       | Yugoslavia  | 100 Km.    |

ESTABLISHED 1887

## South Africans Begin Angolan 'Disengagement'

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Prime Minister P.W. Botha said Tuesday that South African troops had embarked on a "disengagement" of forces in southern Angola. It remained unclear, however, whether the operation involved an immediate withdrawal from Angola of those South African units that have been occupying parts of the former Portuguese colony for more than two years.

Mr. Botha's announcement before Parliament in Cape Town represented a limited, initial success for Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Africa affairs. Mr. Crocker last week launched an initiative designed to end the long-simmering war in South-West Africa (Namibia) and effect a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. South Africa runs South-West Africa in defiance of the United Nations and is fighting Angolan-based insurgents from the South-West Africa People's Organization.

"Necessary steps must and indeed will be taken to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of South-West Africa," Mr. Botha told Parliament.

The prime minister disclosed that he and Mr. Crocker had held previously unannounced discussions in Cape Town last week with representatives of what are called the "internal parties," political groups that the insurgents refer to as "puppets" of South Africa inside Namibia.

If a choice had to be made between South Africa's interests and those of South-West Africa, Mr. Botha said, he would choose South Africa's. This message, he said, has been given to the "internal parties."

Western diplomats in Cape Town said Mr. Crocker had passed on assurances from the Angolan government that the South African operation would be resolved. The Marxist regime in Luanda stipulated that it would not make the assurances public, the diplomats said.

Mr. Botha's use of the word "dis-

engagement" seemed deliberately ambiguous. While some Western diplomats have assumed that the term means a withdrawal of troops from Angola, official South African statements have spoken only of a disengagement.

At a news conference after his parliamentary announcement, Mr. Botha said South Africa was "preparing steps to have an eventual cease-fire if other parties cooperate." He said the disengagement would include the withdrawal of troops "should there still be some South African forces in Angola."

South African forces initially occupied parts of southern Angola in the course of operations designed to harass the Soviet-armed insurgents led by Mr. Nujoma. On Dec. 15, however, it offered a unilateral "disengagement" lasting for one month, starting Tuesday, provided its adversaries here — Angolans, Cubans and insurgents — did not "exploit" the resultant military situation.

"Necessary steps must and indeed will be taken to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of South-West Africa," Mr. Botha told Parliament.

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If a choice had to be made between South Africa's interests and those of South-West Africa, Mr. Botha said, he would choose South Africa's. This message, he said, has been given to the "internal parties."

"It is up to the political leaders of South-West Africa to decide what they are going to do and to do so urgently," he said. The inference, Western diplomats said, was that Mr. Botha was urging the squabbling internal groups to present a united front.

## Shiite Group Blamed for Beirut Blasts

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Intelligence specialists are convinced that the truck bombings of U.S. and French military installations in Beirut last October were carried out by a pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem group acting under Iranian direction and with Syrian approval, according to a U.S. official.

The official said Monday that the group, known as the Islamic Amal, staged the attacks Oct. 23 in an operation that was run partly out of the Iranian Embassy in Damascus and was conducted with the knowledge of Syrian authorities.

Although the official declined to provide many details, his account was the most specific accusation made by a U.S. official about those responsible for the bombings in which 241 American servicemen and 56 French paratroopers died. Administration officials previously had charged Iran and Syria with complicity, but had not blamed any individual group.

After the bombing at the Marine compound, an unidentified man telephoned a news agency in Beirut and said the attacks were the work of an organization called Islamic Jihad. However, Lebanese police officials, Western intelligence sources and leading Shiite Moslem religious leaders in Beirut have questioned whether such an organization exists.

The Islamic Amal is a Shiite splinter group in Lebanon led by Hussein Musavi, 42, a former teacher.

The official said Monday that Mr. Musavi's group carried out the attacks on orders from Iran with Iranian support.

Mr. Musavi has publicly expressed approval of the attacks but has repeatedly denied involvement.

While the official did not discuss the evidence linking the Islamic Amal to the bombings, other officials said that information indicated that the explosive devices used on Oct. 23 were constructed with the help of Iran.

## U.S. Airliner Aborts Takeoff

London — An Air Florida DC-10 bound for Miami with 241 passengers aborted its takeoff from London's Gatwick Airport Tuesday when fire broke out in the undercarriage, an airport spokesman said. All aboard were evacuated safely as firemen fought the blaze, the spokesman said.



At a meeting of religious broadcasters in Washington, President Ronald Reagan was greeted by the Rev. Jerry Falwell, right, leader of the Moral Majority, and an unidentified man.

## Andropov, in a Message to M'Bow, Assails U.S. Plan to Leave UNESCO

By Serge Schmemann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, expressed support Tuesday for UNESCO, which the United States has given notice of leaving in protest over what it regards as the politicization of its programs and budget mismanagement.

A letter by Mr. Andropov to Amadou Matar M'Bow, UNESCO's director-general, was purportedly to express gratitude for a copy of Mr. M'Bow's book, "Where the Future Begins." But as published by Tass, the letter was unmistakably intended to assail President Ronald Reagan's decision to withdraw from the organization and to counterpose Soviet satisfaction with the policies of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Without naming the United States, Mr. Andropov wrote: "Those who try to set themselves against the community of the states which successfully cooperate to mutual advantage in UNESCO, should realize that they bear the entire responsibility for that. And the peoples will become convinced once again who is their friend and who is their enemy."

Mr. Andropov specifically praised those aspects of UNESCO's work that have most irritated the United States and Western members, the alleged politicization of its programs and the efforts to

### INSIDE

■ U.S. food donations to El Salvador are being sold in local markets. Page 3.

■ An anti-terrorist legislative package prepared by the Justice Department will be sent to Congress soon. Page 3.

■ How did the UN turn into a largely anti-American forum in the last decade? Page 6.

■ BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. Steel Corp. reported a record loss of \$983 million for the last quarter. Page 9.

■ TOMORROW

■ The former police chief of Mexico City has become a target of the government's "moral renovation" campaign.

promulgated a new international order in the dissemination of Western concepts of freedom.

The United States, in announcing its decision to quit UNESCO at the end of this year, charged that the organization has extraneously politicized virtually every subject it deals with and that the majority of Communist and Third World na-

tions had imbued UNESCO's programs with a bias inimical to Western concepts of freedom.

On the world information order, which the Soviet Union has strongly endorsed at UNESCO, Mr. Andropov wrote: "We understand the contribution given by UNESCO to the establishment of a system of new information, an order that would help eliminate the domination of Western monopolies in this field."

Mr. Andropov wrote: "Millions of people are realizing ever clearer that the source of tension is the imperial course of the U.S. administration, viewing the whole of the globe as its sovereign possession and arrogating to itself the right to impose on others certain ways of life."

By contrast, Mr. Andropov said: "Together with the overwhelming majority of UNESCO member states, we support the activities of the organization you head for the benefit of peace and international cooperation."

Mr. Andropov was silent on the other major source of American discontent with Mr. M'Bow and UNESCO, which was the alleged mismanagement of its budget. The United States provides about 25 percent of UNESCO's budget. Mr. Andropov evidently chose not to touch on these complaints because that would require acknowledging the large U.S. contributions to UNESCO.

## U.S. Official, Differing With Rowny, Sees No Trade-Off on Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United States, while ready to consider bargaining on all nuclear missiles in a single set of talks with the Soviet Union, does not envisage cutting NATO's Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in exchange for Soviet reductions in intercontinental nuclear missiles, according to Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Mr. Burt's statement in Paris on Tuesday contradicted reports from Washington on Monday in which Edward L. Rowny, the chief U.S. negotiator in the suspended strategic arms talks, was quoted as saying that such a trade-off was open to discussion.

An influential architect of U.S. arms control policy, Mr. Burt appeared to be intent on preserving the Reagan administration's more flexible tone on disarmament while ruling out any substantial U.S. concessions to tempt the Soviet Union back to the Geneva negotiations.

Last fall, after the Soviet Union broke off the talks on intermediate-range missiles, many defense experts predicted the merging of the so-called INF talks with the strategic arms reduction talks, known as START. The START talks, which were also held in Geneva, have been suspended, not canceled, and might provide the Soviet Union with a face-saving way to resume negotiations.

Although U.S. officials have

## Soviet Assails 'Aggressive' U.S. Actions

The Associated Press

BUCHAREST — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union called Tuesday for a "radical change" in the foreign policy of the United States and its allies to ease East-West tensions.

In a speech, Mr. Gromyko accused the administration of President Ronald Reagan of "undermining" the Geneva arms control talks, which the Soviet Union broke off late last year after the United States began the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Mr. Gromyko, who arrived in Romania Monday for a three-day official visit, attacked Washington for what he alleged was "cruel" interference and an "aggressive" policy, "the expression of which is seen everywhere."

Observers said Mr. Gromyko's comments amounted to the harshest attack on the United States heard in Romania in years.

"Washington has resorted to cheating," he told an audience of 1,000 Romanians at a rally, "and there is cheating in the most recent [U.S.] statements, including the American president's last speech."

It was not clear what speech Mr. Gromyko referred to, but it was believed he meant the one Mr. Reagan delivered on Jan. 20. In that address, the president, in what officials of his administration termed a conciliatory approach toward Moscow, said that the greatest challenge facing the West was "establishing a constructive relationship with the Soviet Union."

"It's clear for any lucid man that neither rhetoric nor appeal to force can make peace more certain," he said. "A radical change is needed," he added, and "we look forward to such a change from the United States and its NATO allies."

Addressing a meeting at a heavy-machinery plant in Bucharest, Mr. Gromyko also asserted that the "American army is sowing death and ruin on Lebanese soil" through its role in Lebanon as part of the multinational peacekeeping force.

An official communiqué Tuesday said the first round of talks between Mr. Gromyko and Romanian officials was devoted to the reviewing of ways to increase bilateral cooperation in politics, economics and trade.

consistently maintained that a merger of the talks would only complicate the issues, Mr. Burt confirmed Mr. Rowny's suggestion that the door would be open to the procedural change. But Mr. Burt said, "We're not envisaging a trade-off in [the] two separate areas."

Officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization insist that new U.S. intermediate-range missiles be deployed in Western Europe unless the Warsaw Pact agrees to scrap new Soviet systems such as the SS-20.

Mr. Burt also ruled out another suggestion frequently made by advocates of merging the two sets of talks: that the British and French nuclear forces be officially counted in a broad East-West deal on nuclear arms.

U.S. resistance to including the arsenals in the talks was cited by the Soviet Union as a major factor in the deadlock. Both France and Britain are adamant that their forces, a total of 162 missiles, should not be counted because, Western officials say, the weapons are for self-defense and are not part of the superpower balance.

"We will not discuss the French and British forces in any bilateral negotiations," Mr. Burt said.

However, he echoed the more flexible tone adopted Monday by Mr. Rowny after a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

"We're prepared to accept the necessary trade-off to open the way for an agreement" with the Soviet Union, Mr. Burt said, adding that any accord should stipulate concrete, verifiable reductions in Soviet weaponry.

### ■ Report by Reagan

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday he would "leave no stone unturned" in efforts to reduce nuclear weapons stockpiles and said Soviet actions in negotiations last year "were a disappointment," United Press International reported from Chicago. His comments were contained in a report to Congress on the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, released in Chicago during a brief visit by Mr. Reagan.

## Democrats Set Election Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

raised capacity for nipping political trouble in the bud.

Luck has been a hallmark of Mr. Reagan's political career. The decline in unemployment and inflation have defused the Democrat's major domestic issue just in time for the campaign. The polls show that Mr. Reagan faces public unrest on foreign policy issues, such as nuclear arms control and the presence of U.S. marines in Lebanon. But the Democrats cannot count on those issues to defeat Mr. Reagan as the hostage situation in Iran damaged Mr. Carter.

"Carter couldn't control events in Iran," said a former Carter administration official. "Reagan can control Lebanon. He can end it with a stroke of the pen. I expect him to get them out of there and call it victory."

Even against this backdrop of advantages, some Democrats see opportunities to defeat Mr. Reagan. Except for those who are trying to block Mr. Mondale's nomination, many with such beliefs place a high value on an early resolution of the nomination contest.

"I think the chances of beating Reagan are slim in any case," said Julian Bond, state senator in Georgia. "The longer the nomination is undecided, the greater Reagan's chances of winning."

A quick end to the nomination struggle would curtail the constant and potentially undermining criticism of Mr. Mondale by the other Democrats, as a man of less than presidential stature. More important, it would allow time to organize and focus anti-Reagan sentiment.

## Algeria, Moderating Its Militant Streak, Finds a New Stability

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — Algeria is emerging as the most stable state in former French North Africa, in contrast to Morocco and Tunisia, which have been jolted by major violence.

While King Hassan II of Morocco and President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia were embarrassed last month by demonstrations set off by food price increases, President Chadli Bendjedid placidly installed a new government, after a monthlong congress of the ruling National Liberation Front and his unopposed re-election.

In the process he jettisoned many of the austere economic and radical foreign policies of his predecessor, Houari Boumedienne, who died in 1978.

The "socialist options" enshrined in Mr. Boumedienne's national charter of 1976 remain on the books. But the president has set his country on a pragmatic course designed to give Algerians a taste of some of the good things in life, to which they felt their considerate oil and gas revenues entitled them.

Algeria is moderating the militant streak that resulted in the nearly eight years of war for independence from France, in which an estimated one million Algerians died.

In the years immediately after independence in 1962, Algeria became known as a radical nonaligned state. Now, however, its leaders no longer appear to feel it necessary to proclaim it "the beacon of African

## Soviet Urges Pact Against Use of Arms

### U.S. Discounts Proposal

#### At Stockholm Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet delegation to the European security conference called Tuesday for an agreement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons and a nonaggression pact, as well as a ban on chemical weapons in Europe.

The chief Soviet delegate, Oleg Grinevsky, also reiterated earlier Soviet appeals for a cut in military spending and the creation of nuclear-free zones in parts of Europe.

U.S. officials immediately dismissed the offer as containing nothing new, saying all the points were included in a speech by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at the opening of the conference two weeks ago.

Mr. Grinevsky called for the nuclear powers "to take the obligation not to use nuclear weapons," adding that "nonuse of force must be the first rule of this conference."

Last Tuesday NATO delegations to the 35-nation conference formally proposed steps to ease military secrecy in Europe to reduce the threat of war.

Mr. Grinevsky said the Warsaw Pact is "prepared" to elaborate on "limitation and notification" of military maneuvers.

Western delegates said Mr. Grinevsky had not, however, altered the Soviet stance against military inspection to verify compliance with agreements, an essential part of the Western package.

The chief Soviet delegate called NATO's plans for inspection and military observers "narrow and insignificant measures" which would "just lead to a growing suspicion in Europe."

Mr. Grinevsky said NATO's proposals were unacceptable because they ignore new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. He said the "narrow and technical" proposals would in fact "increase distrust and suspicion."

Western delegations emphasized that NATO countries did not consider nuclear arms limitations to be included in the conference mandate.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization contends that nuclear issues should be reserved for the negotiations at Geneva that were interrupted by the Soviet Union after the first of 572 U.S. missiles planned for Western Europe were deployed last November.

The NATO proposal does not discuss the most urgent and important problem for Europe — the increased risk of war after deployment of new nuclear missiles," Mr. Grinevsky said at a news conference. "This has helped increase tensions, both politically and militarily."

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party paper, last week discounted the verification provisions in the NATO plan as an attempt to allow the United States and its allies to have their own "nuclear umbrella."

Senate Democrats have been trying to come up with their own Lebanon proposal and have not decided yet whether to call for withdrawal by a specific date. The resolution will be taken up by the House Democratic caucus Wednesday, where House officials said they also expected efforts



GUNMAN SLAIN —

The body of a gunman, above, lay on a street in Sydney Tuesday after a shoot-out with police. The man robbed a bank, took 10 persons hostage at another bank, then led police on a two-hour car chase through central Sydney before he was killed. At right, the gunman leaves the bank shielded by hostages. A police officer and two hostages were injured.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Guns, Not Missile, Downed French Jet

PARIS (Reuters) — The French Jaguar fighter-bomber shot down by Libyan-backed rebels in Chad last week was hit by machine-gun fire and not a SAM-7 missile as reported earlier, the Paris daily *Le Monde* said Tuesday, quoting reports made available to the French Defense Ministry.

*Le Monde* said the jet was hit by fire from truck-mounted 23-mm anti-aircraft machine guns as it flew low over a column of rebels returning from a raid on the government-held outpost of Zigny.

In announcing the plane's loss and the death of its pilot last Wednesday, the Defense Ministry said that it had probably been hit by a Libyan-supplied, Soviet-made SAM-7 missile. Monday, Colonel Moamer Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, said the plane had been downed by machine-gun fire, adding, "This missile story is a lie aimed at deceiving French public opinion."

### Paris Denies Charge of Protectionism

PARIS (Reuters) — A spokesman for the French Agriculture Ministry denied Tuesday that a reduction in the number of border posts where live cattle, pigs and fresh meat could enter France was a protectionist measure.

He said the reduction in the number of entry points from 150 to 80, announced Sunday, was designed solely to improve health controls. Last week, Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard said health controls would be improved after demonstrations by French pork farmers protesting a drop in the price of pork and increased imports of meat.

About 10 days ago France closed its border to all meat imports from the Netherlands after an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. But the ban was to be lifted at midnight Tuesday at the request of the European Commission, the ministry spokesman said.

### France, Russia to Sign Economic Pact

PARIS (Reuters) — France and the Soviet Union will sign a long-term economic cooperation agreement Wednesday, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's office announced Tuesday.

The office gave no details of the agreement, which was concluded during a visit to Paris by the deputy Soviet prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov. Mr. Arkhipov met Tuesday with Mr. Mauroy and President François Mitterrand for talks on French-Soviet trade.

Also on Tuesday, banking sources said four French banks had signed an agreement to finance a 1.3-billion-franc (\$151-million) project under which Renault, the automaker owned by the French government, will assist Moscow in the design and production of a new car.

### Shultz Condemns Salvador Terrorism

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Tuesday condemned terrorism by leftist and rightist forces in El Salvador and offered the war-torn country U.S. support in defending democracy.

The tactics of terror, whether totalitarianism or death squad terror, have no place in a democracy and we oppose terror in all its forms," Mr. Shultz said upon his arrival from Washington. The secretary was to spend only a few hours in the Salvadoran capital before leaving for Venezuela. He will also visit Brazil and Grenada.

On the flight to El Salvador, the secretary of state said that U.S. aid to El Salvador for its war against leftist guerrillas is jeopardized by political assassinations and human rights abuses. He said the Salvadoran government leaders, however, are making progress in curtailing political violence. "I will want to encourage that and insist on that for their benefit most of all," he said.

### Pope Appoints New York Archbishop

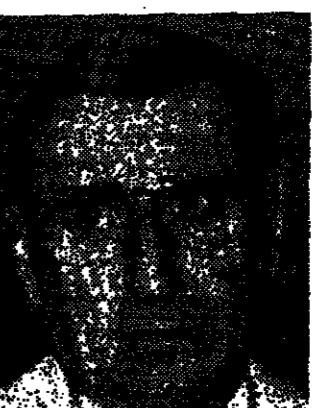
VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul II on Tuesday named Bishop John J. O'Connor of Scranton, Pennsylvania, as the new archbishop of New York.

The bishop was one of five on a committee that drafted a document last year for the Roman Catholic bishops' conference denouncing nuclear warfare, calling in effect for a bilateral nuclear freeze and criticizing various aspects of U.S. nuclear policy.

One possibility if the talks fail appears to be renewed action by the Lebanese Army. Government sources said the army had been considering a new push to close a corridor of territory linking Shiite Moslem gunmen in the southern part of Beirut with Druze militias in the hills overlooking the city. The sources said the next hours would be decisive.

The speaker and other House Democrats said Monday they expect an attempt to attach a withdrawal date to the resolution when it gets to the House floor in late February or early March.

Mr. O'Neill's special Lebanon monitoring committee was scheduled to consider and revise Mr. Hamilton's resolution Tuesday. The resolution will be taken up by the House Democratic caucus Wednesday, where House officials said they also expected efforts



Archbishop O'Connor

### U.S. Seeks a Rise In Border Guards

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — To help cope with a surge of illegal aliens crossing the U.S.-Mexican border, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is seeking the largest personnel increase in its history in the new budget, administration officials said Monday.

The fiscal year 1985 budget, to be sent to Congress Wednesday, will propose nearly a thousand more enforcement positions for the INS at a cost of \$41.4 million, lifting the agency's budget to \$574.5 million and bringing the number of permanent positions to 11,473.

Most of the 850 additional Border Patrol officers included in the proposal would be stationed in the 120-mile (193-kilometer) section of the nearly 2,000-mile border with Mexico.

Businessmen were authorized to set up a federation along trade union lines. The private sector is supposed to provide the capital for production of goods.

Investors are authorized to spend as much as \$6 million in a variety of fields, including much needed hotels and other tourist facilities.

But it is still unclear whether the bureaucracy will cooperate in dismantling part of its own power by helping private investors.

And although Colonel Chadli appears to be in full control, Algerian and foreign analysts were puzzled when the party congress replaced relatively few men after months of speculation that across-the-board changes could be expected.

Some analysts believe the president must take into account the army, which since independence has constituted the real power base and has operated as a state within the state.

Still, Colonel Chadli's caution has caused admirers to praise him for avoiding the traps that caught many oil and gas-producing countries after prices doubled in 1979.

His refusal to contract big foreign loans is considered now to have kept Algeria from the constraints of what the party newspaper *el Moudjahid* recently called "a dollar" by the International Monetary Fund.

The IMF insistence that Morocco and Tunisia end their large subsidies on basic foods is blamed for the recent riots in those countries. Last year, Algeria increased bread prices 50 percent, but it also increased the poorest workers' wages.

### 4 Armenians Found Guilty in Paris

PARIS (AP) — A court sentenced four Armenians to life in prison that French and Italian currency-exchange controls for foreign travel are illegal, a court spokesman said.

The court found that there could be no limit to payments across European Community frontiers to cover expenses for business and tourist travel, medical care and study trips. The court case was based on complaints by two Italians who had been fined for taking too much money abroad.

The spokesman said the decision dealt explicitly with Italian restrictions, but also effectively ruled illegal similar rules applying in France. He said West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands all expressed opposition to national measures that increased currency controls beyond those applying when the trading bloc was formed in 1958.

### Mubarak Begins African Tour in Zaire





## ARTS / LEISURE

## American Folk Hero for Soviet Bloc

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

BERLIN — On one wall of the room in East Berlin an American flag hangs upside down. On a shelf stands a gold record from the Bulgarian record company Balkanton for more than a million records sold in Bulgaria. On another wall is a signed photograph of Yasser Arafat. Another photo shows the room's owner strumming a guitar with the fedayeen in southern Lebanon, a Soviet rifle cradled between his knees.

Dean Reed, a shaggy-haired son of Colorado, was explaining how he got the call to the other side. It was in 1965 at a World Peace Council gathering in Helsinki, he said, and the Chinese-Soviet split had produced a terrible confrontation among the delegates.

"Asked to sing and calm the comrades' spirits, he marched into the audience and made Chinese and Soviet delegates clasp hands and join him in 'We Shall Overcome.'

"I was supposed to sing for 10 minutes but I sang for an hour," recalled the 45-year-old American, with a teen-ager's grin.

A Soviet official approached him and said: "We need you in Moscow." Dean Reed has never turned back.

Not exactly a household word in Denver or Kansas City, Dean Reed is a folk hero in Moscow, Prague, East Berlin and Sofia. In a pleasant, thin voice, he belts out peace-loving, anti-American country ballads throughout the Warsaw Pact nations — though not in Poland — and writes, directs and stars in movies. He is an East Bloc superstar, the Johnny Cash of Communism.

Inclined to an unimaginative country-and-western repertoire stuck somewhere in the late 1950s, Reed sells disks by the millions on the Melodiya label in the Soviet Union, Adrija in Czechoslovakia, and Balkanton. In his younger years, he stirred crowds to frenzy at Moscow State University, but now Muscovites treat him with the kind of respect due to, say, Conway Twitty.

"Some music theorists," concedes the jacket blurb on his latest Czechoslovak album, "would perhaps polemicize with us on the purity of the style whose cradle is Dean Reed's own homeland, but it should be noted that Dean sings about the Wild West in a way that is consistent with his ideas and his makeup as an artist."

The jacket cameo says Reed "can confirm

that his life outlook is essentially an optimistic one, and that no vicissitudes of fate or loss of homeland have robbed him of his good cheer or vitality."

Reed has not lost his homeland; he gave it up to live in considerable luxury in a big suburban house by a lake on the Communist side of the Berlin Wall. He keeps his U.S. passport and every year files a declaration of no income to the Internal Revenue Service.

His road East led from two years at the University of Colorado to Hollywood, where he briefly recorded for Capitol, and then to South America, where one of his songs, "Our Summer Romance," hit the top of the charts in 1961. He still has yellowing clips showing him No. 1 in Buenos Aires — ahead of Elvis Presley, Paul Anka and Neil Sedaka.

A pacifist by the time he got to South America, Reed said he discovered there the iniquities of mass poverty and Yankee imperialism. In 1965, he said, he was arrested in Brazil because of his Marxist leanings.

Family dramas, too, seem to have plagued Reed to the certainties of Marxism. He said his father ("a dictator") was a roost school teacher and a John Birch who killed himself a year ago because he could not afford to buy a new artificial leg.

"We have other reasons to commit suicide in socialism, but not this," said the American, swiveling in a chair overlooking the wind-ruffled Zeuthener See. His motorboat was up on blocks for the winter. Did he ever think of sending his father money? "My father was very proud," he said.

Since 1973, the singer has lived in East Germany, where he is given carte blanche to make movies and songs. His first marriage, to an East German woman, broke up, and he pays \$300 a month to a teen-age daughter who chose to live in capitalist California. He is now married to Renate Blum, an East German actress, who played Jenny Marx in a Soviet film about Karl Marx.

"I think the main priority in life is not to have anger about the future," said Reed, who fumbles at times for words in English. "And I think that people in socialism don't have angst. I believe that socialism is a humane system that capitalism."

He explains away the wall that separates East and West Germany with the regime's line that it was meant to keep Western agents and saboteurs out, not a fleeing population

in. "I think the GDR state had the right to defend itself with this wall," he said, using the English initials of his adopted homeland, the German Democratic Republic.

"Why are people shot fleeing over the wall?" "That's a problem obviously I cannot defend," he said. "But the police of Dallas have shot more of its own people than the police of the GDR."

There are no gulags in Soviet Union, he said; that was a Stalinist aberration. The Polish state had a right to defend itself from Western agents hiding behind Solidarity. Moscow "sent help" to Afghanistan to prevent the United States from establishing a hostile regime in Kabul. There is no democracy in the United States just a political choice between "Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola."

Asked about arrests of pacifists in East Germany, Reed talked of "priorities" keeping the anger level down, satisfying the needs of the belly. Unlike in New York, he said, there is no crime around the Zeuthener See.

"Here, I don't have to go into the street to protest," he said proudly. "Here, I can walk into the Central Committee and talk about the problems, which I do sometimes." But he conceded that East Germans who are not celebrities do not have this privilege.

The Soviet Union gave Reed the Komsomol Lenin Prize. His wife has one, too. He has received about every peace medal the East has to offer.

"Of course I get homesick, especially at Christmas," he said; his home hums to the sounds of U.S. radio from West Berlin. What does he miss? "Hamburgers and malts. No, that's a joke. What I miss most is speaking my own language."

He said his friend Phil Everly, of the Everly Brothers, visited him, and the two laughed all night. Mrs. Reed, who thought her husband had no sense of humor, was surprised. Reed explained that it is hard for him to make jokes in German.

Irony, like humor, can slip away from an American expatriate. Reed showed a visitor a cutting from Variety describing his East German film, "Sing, Cowboy, Sing." "Should be caught by film fest buffs," said Variety. "It's a howl."

"I think that's positive," said Reed, flashing a tentative smile.



Dean Reed in his East Berlin home. (Courtesy Schneider)

## 'Master Class': Music in a Dictatorship

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Power plays have always made good box office, and David Pownall's "Master Class" (at the Old Vic in a Leicester Haymarket production by Justin Greene) is no exception. We are in Moscow in 1948; a musicians' union conference has been summoned, not (as Western observers might expect) to discuss copyright fees on Soviet radio but to consider the future of piano-bashing.

Tone-deaf Joe from Georgia therefore summons to the Kremlin one of the conference delegates, Prokofiev and Shostakovich, firstly to frighten the daylights out of them and secondly to enlist their aid in the composition of a folksong cycle suitable for the new dawn.

Though there was indeed a musicians' union conference in Moscow in 1948, Prokofiev was too ill to attend it and there is no evidence that Stalin invited any of the delegates to his place for after-hours lessons in musical appreciation.

While Stalin is smashing the musical past, watched by the increasingly terrified Shostakovich, Prokofiev alone has the arrogance and courage to start outlining the limits of the musical support that Stalin can reasonably expect from his composers.

Already so ill, suggests Pownall, that he can afford not to fear death quite as much as Shostakovich, it is Prokofiev who with an infinitely weary kind of elegance measures up for the final battle as if aware already that both Peter and Wolf might outlive even communism.

But what in the end is wrong with Pownall's play is his inability to decide whether it is a comedy about a mad dictator trying to compose a folk opera with two professionals of widely differing musical training or whether it is a drama about the role of the artist in a totalitarian state.

As a result there is a good deal of both, and yet not enough of either

to make for a totally enthralling evening. Its fundamental seriousness, however, and the quality of its quartet-playing does happily suggest that the new Vic is in the legitimate drama business as well as that of touring musicals.

## THE LONDON STAGE

Recent at the Oxford Playhouse, and soon to be at the London Tricycle (from Feb. 21), Maudie Matura's "Playboy of the West Indies" is a joyous reworking of Synge's Irish classic about the likely lad who crumples into an isolated barroom after the apparent murder of his father. All fears that there might be something very gimmicky in moving the "Playboy" from the remoteness of Ireland in 1912 to that of Trinidad in 1950, are dispelled by the warmth and care and love that Matura has brought to his adaptation.

Though the essentially rain-soaked Irish tale has now been dried and bleached by a West Indian sun, and though the original poetry has of course been lost, we have in its place something so wholly faithful to the spirit rather than the letter of the original that it has given new life to a play that was in danger of being relegated to the museum.

Pegeen Mike is now Peggy (Joan Maynard) and though now we feel that she will perhaps survive the loss of the only playboy of the Western world, her performance is perfectly in tune with that of Ken (originally Christy), played by Jim Findley, whose arrival in her father's rum shop is the cause of all her troubles. Mona Hammond is Mama Benin, a wonderfully mad old bag.

Thus we get to meet the cringing Shostakovich (David Bamber), the patrician ailing Prokofiev (Peter Kelly), Stalin (Timothy West in another of his Madame Tussaud's gallery of from-the-life impressions) and a Soviet marshal (Jonah Adams) in a four-handed conversation piece that rambles over a wide variety of arguments about the role of the music in a police state.

Essentially all we have are two doomed composers being shamed at by two old soldiers: but Pownall's achievement lies in the subtlety of their differentiation. Stalin

## Support for Arts Declining in Europe

By Jon Nordheimer  
*New York Times Service*

SUPPORT for the arts in Britain and other West European countries is entering a period of trial and challenge as financially hard-pressed governments cut cultural subsidies.

In Britain, an end-of-the-year grant by the government wiped out the large deficits of the Royal Opera House and the Royal Shakespeare Company. But less well-established companies and artists that make up the grass roots of the nation's cultural life face a bleak prospect that could impair careers and darken theaters.

Especially vulnerable, experts say, are nontraditional and experimental art forms and minority and women's performing groups.

"There's no magic figure to the number of fund cut-offs," said Luke Kitner, secretary general of the British Arts Council, an independent body that distributes nearly \$140 million of government money to 1,200 artists, performing companies, theaters and community groups. "But make no mistake. We cannot afford to keep the number of clients we presently have. There's going to be lots of blood, guts and gore before this transition is over."

Shrinking budgets are forcing the British to take a new look at the

U.S. model of private and corporate sponsorship of the arts, once scorned in Europe. Revising the tax law to provide greater incentives to business patrons has no strong political support, however.

Elsewhere in Western Europe the picture is less ominous, but austerity measures in some countries are beginning to dry up public money for unrecognized artists and performers.

Many governments making decisions on cultural budgets in northern Europe are center-right, conservative politicians taking over from Socialist governments. They tend to favor established art institutions over experimental or fringe groups and subsidize companies essential to tourism or artists who have proven records of commercial achievement.

"Money for subsidizing unknown artists and less-popular guest performances or innovative work is just not available," said Jürgen Grabbe, cultural adviser of the West German Association of Cities.

In Amsterdam, artists conducted a sit-in in December at the Rijksmuseum to protest the elimination this year of three-fourths of the annual \$43-million state allowance to 3,500 professional artists.

Spending for state cultural flagships such as the Concertgebouw

Orchestra has been maintained at current levels.

In Italy, national subsidies have fallen alarmingly in recent years, according to the Ministry of Culture. La Scala, the state-supported opera house in Milan, had to eliminate a huge budget deficit by 1983 by cutting production numbers this season and increasing ticket prices.

Governments are also imposing economies on the upkeep of monuments, museums and historic places, restricting purchases of art works and canceling public exhibitions and festivals.

"Theater, music and the entire spectrum of the arts is what gives a city its quality, makes it a place worth living in," said Ludwig Kotter, cultural administrator for Augsburg, West Germany, who this year had to strike three concert series from the city's music calendar when his budget was cut by the equivalent of about \$800,000.

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At the moment, the state subsidizes 40 percent of the price of a ticket to the Royal Theater, said the Danish minister of culture, Mimi Stilling Jakobsen. "People who can afford the best seats in the house should not be subsidized, and I will be recommending next month a 30-percent increase in ticket prices for the best seats."

France, another country where culture is a major industry, has continued to increase spending for the arts under President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, despite the retreat on spending that his government began last year. The 1984 cultural budget amounts to almost \$1 billion, 15 percent higher than last year's, a reflection of the French leader's view that the arts, especially film, is an area where jobs can be created.

In Britain, the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher plans to abolish the Greater London Council and six other regional bodies that administer metropolitan districts in England. These councils give large subsidies to local and regional artists and organizations, and the London council's arts and recreational budget alone is half the total of the national subsidy distributed through the Arts Council.

Many recipients of money from the London council depend on it completely. Moreover, it is one of the most aggressive providers for minority and experimental arts groups and contributes to major institutions such as the National Theater, London museums and historic houses.

The government says that after the councils are abolished by 1986, it expects their commitments to the arts to be picked up by borough governments. But many critics doubt that the 32 boroughs in Greater London will want to raise local taxes to benefit the arts.

Bronze Nudes Won't Go

To Summer Olympics

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Italy's prime minister, Bettino Craxi, has decided not to let two bronze figures of ancient Greek athletes be displayed at the Summer Olympics, the Los Angeles Times said Tuesday.

Experts said the nude male figures, known as the Riace bronzes after the Mediterranean town where they were found 12 years ago, were too fragile.

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## Mitterrand Puts Prestige On Line as He Pushes For EC Compromises

Reuters

PARIS — With less than two months to go before the next European summit, President François Mitterrand of France is throwing his personal prestige into an attempt to halt the European Community's slide toward bankruptcy.

France, presiding over the community until the end of June, is trying to nudge its nine partners toward a compromise solution to a complex series of problems by March 19, when the summit opens in Brussels.

Mr. Mitterrand's consultations began with two-and-a-half hours of talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Jan. 23.

On Thursday, he is to travel to West Germany for a day of talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Next week he is to be in the Netherlands for a two-day visit.

Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, and Roland Dumas, European affairs minister, have begun a parallel series of meetings with their counterparts and with Spain and Portugal, prospective new members of the EC.

So far, the French have not put forward fresh proposals on the interlinked issues of farm policy reform, the control of community spending and Britain's demand for

a cut in its budgetary contribution.

Mr. Mitterrand and his ministers say they want to stick as far as possible to the formulas discussed last year under the West German and Greek presidencies. They hope, too, that the community will exhibit a willingness to compromise that failed to emerge at its last summit in Athens in December.

A successful package agreement in March on the EC's finances would clear the way for a series of French-inspired initiatives from April to June, leading up to a second summit to be hosted by Mr. Mitterrand in Bordeaux.

The scenario would give Mr. Mitterrand and his team much-needed help at home in the face of increasing economic difficulties.

Trade union support for the ruling Socialists is ebbing away as the government grapples with a painful series of restructuring operations in French industry, which are bound to involve job losses.

French farmers, long a powerful domestic lobby, are angrily demanding that the government protect them against cheaper imports, particularly of pork from northern Europe.

Although the government has gone some way toward alleviating the farmers' grievances, Mr. Mitterrand has broken with tradition by taking a very tough line against the use of violence in protests.

West European diplomats in Paris say they hope that Mr. Mitterrand's tough line against the farmers is a sign that he will not allow them any power of veto over the bargain he hopes to strike in Brussels.

Mr. Mitterrand is hoping to obtain West Germany's agreement to dismantle the system of monetary compensation amounts on farm products which French farmers complain gives their competitors a price advantage.

West Germany, in return, is seeking an upgrading of the European Monetary System and an unequivocal commitment by France not to hold up the entry of France and Portugal into the community.

While Portuguese entry poses no great problems for Mr. Mitterrand, the admission of Spain is a hot political issue in the farming regions of southwestern France, where the Socialists are strong.

### Tindemans Visits Indonesia

Reuters

JAKARTA — The Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, started a visit to Indonesia on Tuesday during which he is to discuss Cambodia and other issues.



RESCUED — Members of the Syracuse, New York, rescue squad pull a man from a water main hole, where he had been trapped under water for more than 30 minutes. A valve cover blew off the water main and the

hole filled with water. The victim, Howard Root, was not breathing and his heart had stopped when he was pulled from the hole, but he was revived by cardiopulmonary resuscitation. He was hospitalized in critical condition.

## U.S. Dropped a Proposal to Ban Pesticide EDB

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In 1981 the Reagan administration had before it a formal proposal to ban the use

on foods of ethylene dibromide, a pesticide that has since been found

in food and water supplies.

But the administration did not act on the proposal after representatives of the citrus industry pressed for continued use of the pesticide at a series of meetings with officials of several federal agencies.

The meetings were arranged by James H. Lake, a lobbyist who is now communications director of President Ronald Reagan's re-election committee.

Jonathan Lash, an attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council, an environmental group, said the meetings were improper and perhaps illegal because the law governing the use of pesticides requires that public meetings be held on regulatory decisions.

However, John A. Todhunter, who was then the official of the Environmental Protection Agency responsible for pesticides, said the citrus industry's wishes did not affect his decision.

The meetings have come to light amid controversy over the extent of

the health hazard posed by the quantities of ethylene dibromide, being found in fruit and grain products nationwide and in drinking water in Florida.

Last September the environmental agency banned some uses of the pesticide but did not prohibit its use on citrus products or stored grain. Ethylene dibromide has been known since the 1970s to cause cancer as well as reproductive and genetic defects in test animals.

Edwin L. Johnson, director of pesticide programs for the environmental agency, said recently that the agency had issued a proposed ruling to prohibit the use of ethylene dibromide on citrus fruit in 1980, just before the Reagan administration took office, on the basis of accumulating evidence of the potential effects of the pesticide on human health.

Environmentalists and some public health officials have asserted that there are no safe levels of cancer-causing substances. But spokesmen for the food industry have said that there is no danger from the levels of ethylene dibromide now being found in food.

Mr. Johnson said the agency was also preparing a statement on the pesticide, known as EDB, including "dietary implications" and

measures that could be taken to protect workers handling products contaminated with it.

But the cancellation was not put into effect and the statement was never issued, Mr. Johnson said.

At a hearing of a Senate environmental subcommittee on Friday, John Moore, assistant administrator of the EPA, was asked why the agency had moved so slowly on the pesticide and replied: "I honestly don't know."

The citrus industry representatives attended several of a series of meetings on the ethylene dibromide issue that were attended by officials of the EPA, the Agriculture Department, the Office of Management and Budget and other agencies in the summer and fall of 1981 and early 1982.

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## Unions Set to Rule Out Strikes at Spy Center If Thatcher Drops Ban

The Associated Press

LONDON — Leaders of civil service unions said Tuesday that they are prepared to ban strikes at Britain's top-secret electronic intelligence agency if Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher drops a ban on union membership at the facility.

Alistair Graham, a union leader, said the unions were "willing to see that the government is satisfied that the gathering of national intelligence is uninterrupted" at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham.

Union leaders are to meet with Mrs. Thatcher on Wednesday.

Government spokesmen declined to comment on the unions' conciliatory move before Wednesday's meeting. Mrs. Thatcher has said she will meet with the union leaders to explain her decision but will not negotiate on it.

But Mr. Graham, general secretary of the 230,000-member Civil and Public Services Association, the largest of the civil service unions, said: "It would be appealing if she was not prepared to negotiate."

The government's decision last week to ban unions at Cheltenham about 80 miles (130 kilometers) from London, and compensate the facility's 7,000 employees with one-time bonuses of £1,000 (\$1,400) touched off a political furor, and the union leaders vowed to fight the ban.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, contended Monday that job actions by union members there had disrupted operations during international crises when monitoring of Soviet radio traffic was urgent.

## U.K. Tories Linked to 'Neo-Fascists'

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher faced demands from within her Conservative Party Tuesday for a purge of alleged neo-fascist infiltrators.

The dispute involved a censored party report on the issue, allegations linking as many as 24 Conservative parliamentarians to a far-right action group and a report that two of them were seen goose-stepping Nazi-style outside a West Berlin hotel.

The charges surfaced Monday night in an investigation by BBC Television, which named four Conservative back-benchers as having had contacts with racist, anti-Semitic, neo-fascist groups.

The Guardian disclosed Tuesday that the four were named in a report by the Young Conservatives,

the moderate youth wing of the party, but their names were deleted and the report was cut from 36 to 10 pages before it was published last Saturday.

John Guthrie, a Young Conservative leader, said it was clear a number of politicians had deceived the party leadership and had only one honorable course, to resign. If they refused to quit, he said, the party should disown them. Another call for action came from the Tory reform group of left-leaning Conservative politicians, which demanded an inquiry and urged measures to keep out any future infiltrators.

The affair is embarrassing for the Conservatives, who for the past decade have been lambasting the opposition Labor Party for its alleged failure to combat Marxist infiltration.

The BBC inquiry said up to 24 Conservative parliamentarians were possibly associated with a racist group called Tory Action, run by a former deputy chief of British counterintelligence. It said two were involved in goose-stepping incidents on a recent visit to West Berlin, which a Labor politician, Eddie Layden, later called "disgraceful and grossly insulting."

Harvey Proctor, one of the four linked with other groups such as the far-right National Front, dismissed the charges as "McCarthyite smear and lies."

The Conservative party chairman, John Gummer, said there was no evidence on which to expel the four parliamentarians and he denounced "trial by television."

## U.S. Asks France To Join Project For Space Station

The Associated Press

PARIS — President Ronald Reagan has written to President François Mitterrand inviting France to cooperate in the recently announced U.S. project to build a permanent, manned space station.

A press spokesman said Monday the invitation "will be considered with an open mind and with interest." It was believed that similar invitations have been sent to other nations in Western Europe as well as to Japan and Canada.

On Tuesday, a top official of the European Space Agency said that European participation in the space station project is likely to hinge on guarantees of consistent U.S. funding and domestic political support for the project.

Erik Quistgaard, director general of the 11-nation research and development organization, said that any agreement between the Americans and the Europeans "would have to be designed so that it can withstand whatever political difficulties that might occur during it."

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## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1984

## Statistics Index

|                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| AMEX prices      | P.12 | Firms Rate Notes | P.10 |
| NYSE prices      | P.13 | Cold Markets     | P.9  |
| Commodity stocks | P.14 | Highs & Lows     | P.10 |
| Currency Rates   | P.9  | Interest rates   | P.9  |
| Commodities      | P.10 | Market Summary   | P.8  |
| Dividends        | P.10 | OTC Stock        | P.13 |
| Earnings Reports | P.10 | Other Markets    | P.14 |

Page 9

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Finnish Bank Is Planning to Expand London Presence by Opening Branch

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki plans to be the first Finnish bank to open a branch abroad. The Helsinki-based bank recently opened a representative office in London and named Ilkka Lankinen, Peter Fagerman and Markku Väistö representatives. KOP plans to upgrade its London office to a full branch this spring. Mr. Fagerman said, adding that the bank is waiting for the green light from the Bank of England.

Mr. Fagerman said that previously in Nordic countries, only Danish banks were allowed to open branches abroad. A recent policy change at the Bank of Finland permits the opening of full service branches of Finnish banks overseas.

KOP currently has subsidiaries in Luxembourg and Nassau and affiliates in New York and Zurich. It also has a representative office in Moscow. Mr. Fagerman said that KOP decided to establish its own London operation following its sale last August of its 25-percent holding in London-based Nordic Bank.

Mr. Fagerman moves to London from Helsinki, where he was manager of KOP's overseas operations department. Mr. Lankinen was deputy managing director of Kansallis International bank in Luxembourg. Mr. Väistö joins from Nordic Bank.

## Exco Appoints New York Executive

Exco International PLC, the London-based financial services company, is posting its first senior executive in New York. Richard Davey, 35, will serve as a director of Exco and president of its U.S. holding company. Mr. Davey formerly was a corporate finance specialist at the London merchant bank of N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd., of which he remains a director.

Exco has branched out rapidly in recent years from its base in money brokerage. Its interests include gold brokerage, fund management, a Hong Kong-based stock brokerage and 51.5 percent of Telerate Inc., a U.S.-based financial information service. John Guan, Exco's managing director, said Mr. Davey will spearhead the company's development of fund management, venture capital and institutional stock brokerage activities in the United States.

## Other Appointments

Exxon Corp. has appointed Sir Hector Laing a director, effective May 17. Sir Hector, chairman of United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC since 1972, is the only Briton on the board of the New York-based oil and gas concern. The only other European on the board is Otto Wolff von Amerongen of Germany.

Exxon also said that Sir Richard Dobson, former president of BAT Industries, will not stand for re-election, having reached the retirement age of 70. Sir Richard has been a board member since 1975.

Chemical Bank International Ltd., a unit of the New York-based bank, has named John Astbury and Alexander Gibson managing directors in London. They will also become the senior officers in charge of Chemical's international investment banking activities, which include operations in Hong Kong, Tokyo and London. Mr. Gibson has served as deputy managing director of Chemical Bank International since 1981. Mr. Astbury has been head of the London treasury operations since 1981.

Lord Richardson, who retired last June as governor of the Bank of England, has been named to the board of Saudi International bank. Lord Richardson succeeds Lord O'Brien, also a former Bank of England governor, who's retiring after serving as a director since the Saudi Bank's founding in 1975. Lord O'Brien will remain chairman of the audit committee of Saudi International, which is 50-percent owned by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.

Greyhound Financial & Leasing Corp. AG of Zug, Switzerland, has appointed Richard Grun managing director, succeeding Brian E. McHugo, who left "to pursue other interests," the company said. For the last 18 months, Mr. Grun has served as president-director of P.T. Gemini Greyhound Leasing Indonesia, a Jakarta-based finance affiliate of Greyhound Corp. of Phoenix. Greyhound Financial & Leasing is a medium-term secured lending affiliate of Greyhound.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has appointed Helmut Maucher to its international council, which comprises leaders in business and public life from 16 countries who meet periodically and advise the bank's management on matters affecting international operations. Mr. Maucher is managing director of Nestle SA of Switzerland.

Ricoh U.K. Ltd. has appointed Frank Matsuo, marketing director, successor to Sam Sasaki, who was transferred to the international division of the Tokyo head office. Ricoh makes copiers and other office equipment.

— BRENDA HAGERTY in London

## CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on Jan. 31, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

|              | U.S.     | DM      | Fr.     | ITL    | GBP    | IRL    | SEK     | Yen    |
|--------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Amsterdam    | 5.1695   | 4.448   | 112.61  | 36.81* | 0.967  | 5.913  | 147.27  | 126.15 |
| Brussels     | 57.58    | 60.68   | 20.4225 | 4.67*  | 1.354  | 18.14  | 25.69   | 24.51* |
| Frankfurt    | 2.8145   | 3.953   | —       | 22.25* | 1.442  | 1.92   | 4.99    | 12.85  |
| London (b)   | 1.4007   | —       | —       | 1.05   | 0.7611 | 0.7611 | 1.40    | 1.20   |
| Milan        | 1.747425 | 2.40539 | 409.18  | 199.15 | —      | 541.15 | 745.98  | 7.31   |
| New York (c) | 1.4028   | 2.8135  | 8.6075  | 171.00 | 3.1668 | 57.435 | 22.655  | 22.645 |
| Paris        | 8.4995   | 72.001  | 305.98  | —      | 5.824  | 271.75 | 147.72  | 33.78  |
| Tokyo        | 234.725  | 72.012  | 83.39   | 27.28  | 13.70  | 74.84  | 22.14   | 104.78 |
| Zurich       | 2.349    | 2.1549  | 70.0008 | 22.15* | 1.702  | 74.84  | 22.15   | 104.78 |
| MECU         | 0.8012   | 0.973   | 2.9388  | 4.9012 | 1.2772 | 2.9378 | 0.8507  | —      |
| PSDR         | 1.0349   | 0.73674 | 2.3063  | 3.2776 | 0.5449 | 2.32   | 0.73674 | —      |

Sir Hector Laing

## Hutton's Profit Plunges

E.F. Hutton Group Inc., parent of one of the largest brokerage houses in the United States, said Tuesday that its profit in the final quarter of 1983 plunged 79 percent from a year earlier, mainly because of lower securities trading volume. The Associated Press reported.

The company said it had earned \$3.5 million or 33 cents a share, in the fourth quarter, compared with \$40.8 million, or \$1.70 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose to \$568 million from \$508 million.

Hutton also said it had established a special reserve of \$20 million in connection with its participation in the sale of annuities on behalf of Baldwin-United Corp., the insurance company that is reorganizing under bankruptcy law protection. Some holders of the Baldwin-United policies have contended that Hutton and other brokerage firms that sold the annuities should be held liable for damages because they knew the annuities were unsafe. The brokerage firms deny the charge.

Declines topped advances 870-720 among the 2,000 issues traded. Volume totaled 113.5 million shares, up from 103.1 million traded Monday.

"This was another discouraging day in that you had sellers in the wings waiting for a chance to exit

rather than join the next move up," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co.

"The market psychology has changed," he added. "Everybody was jumping on at the beginning of the bull market and now they are all jumping out. Margin accounts were not good and I expect to see some forced liquidation soon."

Some traders were nervous about the huge deficit that will be in the budget. President Ronald Reagan presents to the nation Wednesday.

They also were disturbed about Xerox's earnings outlook.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 2 points at midafternoon after falling 8.48 Monday, shed 0.94 to 1,200.58, the lowest level since it hit 1,214.94 on Nov. 8. The Dow lost 38.06 for all of January.

But the Dow transportation average, a 14.79 loser Monday, rebounded 2.51 to 555.69 and the Dow utilities average added 0.05 to 132.76.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## British Recovery Gaining Momentum As Orders and Output Grow, CBI Says

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's economic recovery is gathering pace, with output and new orders growing faster than at any time since 1977, the Confederation of British Industry said Tuesday.

In its latest survey of more than 1,700 member companies, the organization said that for the fourth successive quarter, increased output and more orders were reported. During the past four months the rise in demand, mainly for consumer goods, was more extensive than expected.

The survey, a key indicator of the state of the economy, was the most optimistic in recent years and showed that recovery was becoming less patchy. As a result of the rise in business confidence, the survey forecast industrial investment would rise by nearly 7 percent this year, the first increase for five years.

However, it warned that British goods were still not competitive abroad and said there are signs that companies will raise prices more in the months ahead, mainly to counter higher costs for raw material imports.

## Apple Reorganizes Product Divisions

NEW YORK (NYT) — Apple Computer Inc. said it is reorganizing its product lines into three divisions.

Under the reorganization, the company, based in Cupertino, California, said Monday it would create the Apple II division, which will handle current and future Apple II and Apple III products; the Apple 32 division, which will handle the Lisa and the newly introduced Macintosh computers, and the Accessory Products division, which will handle printers, keyboards and other peripheral equipment.

Apple Inc. recently reported sharply lower profits for its fiscal first quarter, citing price cuts for the Apple II, increased spending on research and higher marketing costs.

## Dr Pepper to Sell Canada Dry Division

DALLAS (UPI) — Dr Pepper Co. intends to sell its Canada Dry division after the soft drink company's takeover by a New York investment firm, a Dr Pepper spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said proxy papers filed in connection with Dr Pepper's planned sale to Forstmann Little & Co. outlined the plan to sell Canada Dry and its properties. He said discussions concerning Canada Dry had been held with several parties but were only in the preliminary stages.

Dr Pepper acquired Canada Dry two years ago for \$143 million. The current price has been placed at \$175 million to \$200 million. Dr Pepper's holders will consider the Forstmann Little offer at a Feb. 28 meeting. The transaction, valued at more than \$647 million, needs approval of two-thirds of its holders, who would receive about \$22 a share.

## Cocoa Exporters' Proposal Studied

LONDON (AP) — Talks between cocoa importing and exporting nations on a new international cocoa agreement, which resumed here Monday, are expected to concentrate on a proposal put forward by exporters.

The proposal, which was presented by Ghana last week on behalf of all exporters, calls for a new pact to use a combination of buffer stock purchases and export quotas to stabilize prices within an agreed range. The present cocoa agreement relies only on a buffer stock to regulate the market.

## Hewlett Plans Satellite Data Venture

WASHINGTON (WP) — Hewlett-Packard Corp. said on Tuesday that it had formed a joint venture to begin marketing a high-speed data communications satellite service to allow customers to bypass the phone system and to connect Hewlett's computers nationwide.

"This is a major shift in our market presence," said Jeff S. Williams, Hewlett-Packard's product line manager for the new service. He said it will enable the company to offer its customers a wide range of telecommunications services they now must obtain from several suppliers. Hewlett is not widely considered a marketer of office systems.

The satellite system, which Hewlett-Packard will jointly market with Vitalink, a California-based satellite company partly owned by Western Union, requires the on-site installation of a satellite dish.

## SBS Adds Satellite Network Service

WASHINGTON (AP) — Satellite Business Systems has announced that it is starting a new business service that would allow corporations to place all their telephone voice, data, electronic mail and video teleconferencing traffic on a single satellite network.

The service is similar in many respects to the type of private network service now offered by SBS to large corporations that wish to have satellite Earth stations at their offices. The company said Monday that the new service, dubbed SBS Skyline Network Service, or SNS, should "appeal to a broader market segment."

SBS is a partnership of Communications Satellite Corp., IBM and Aetna Life & Casualty that operates an advanced, high-speed satellite communications network.

## Ericsson Gets \$8.6-Million Order

NEW YORK (Reuters) — L.M. Ericsson, the big Swedish telecommunications company, said Pakistan's telegraph and telephone department placed two new orders with Ericsson for delivery of its fully digital switching systems. Total value of the two contracts exceeds \$8.6 million, Ericsson said here.

## Nissan May Sign U.K. Pact Soon

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. will sign an agreement with Britain probably within a week to build a car plant in Britain. Nissan officials indicated Tuesday.

The company's president, Takanori Ishihara, was due to leave for London Tuesday, a Nissan spokesman said, but he declined to give the reason. The Japanese press reported that an announcement was expected from London Wednesday.

The original plan, disclosed in 1981, called for construction of a fully equipped car assembly plant with an annual output of 200,000 cars and a 5,000-strong work force. But press reports said Nissan recently decided to launch a smaller plant initially, which would assemble only 24,000 to 30,000 cars a year with a work force of about 1,000. Production would start in autumn 1985.

The Nissan spokesman declined to comment on Japanese press reports that Nissan's management had overcome union objections to its original plan by agreeing to reduce its investment to about 20 billion yen (\$98.07 million) from 150 billion yen. (UPI, Reuters)

## ADVERTISEMENT

## PHOENIX ASSURANCE PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 6th February 1984 at Kas-Asseco N.V., Spuistraat 17/2, Amsterdam, div. cp. no. 22 of the CDIs Phoenix Assurance Public Limited Company each rep. 50 shares will be payable with Dfls. 16.88 (re interim dividend for the year ending 31.12.1983 7.69 p. per share). Tax credit 21.6285 = Dfls. 7.24 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd January, 1984.

## Houston Natural Gas May Plan Coastal Bid

By Robert J. Cole  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street professionals say they have heard that Houston Natural Gas Corp., a takeover target of Coastal Corp., may be considering a bid for Coastal among possible defensive steps.

Such a bid would be extremely difficult, they said, particularly because Coastal has introduced provisions — "shark repellents" in Wall Street jargon — to fight off any hostile bidder. But they said Monday that unconfirmed reports were circulating that Houston Natural Gas might be willing to pay about \$50 a share for Coastal stock.

At that price, Coastal's 20.84 million shares outstanding would be valued at more than \$1 billion.

Some of the tactics that could be used to fend off Coastal might take too much time, investment bankers said, but they suggested that Houston Natural Gas might quickly arrange to purchase some company for, say, \$500 million in stock, thus making acquisition of itself much more expensive for Coastal.

Acquiring Houston Natural Gas might also create an antitrust problem for Coastal. The newspaper, al-Rai, said the agreement was reached last week during the visit of Iraq's deputy prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan, to Amman. It said the project would cost \$1 billion and would include a refinery at Aqaba.

Coastal already owns 2.08 million shares, or 5 percent, of Houston Natural Gas. Last Friday Coastal offered \$68 a share for 7.75 million additional shares, which would cost nearly \$1.3 billion. The combined blocks would give Coastal 50.7 percent and thus control of the company.

Some professionals said they were concerned that Coastal might not be as serious about taking over Houston Natural Gas as they originally thought. The professionals, already heavy buyers of Houston Natural Gas stock in hopes of selling it to Coastal, said Coastal might be willing to sell back its stock to Houston Natural Gas for a quick profit. That would tend to depress the market value of the stock.

Because of the sharp run-up in Houston Natural Gas shares last week, Coastal may already have a \$30-million paper profit on its 5 percent stake in the company.

Houston Natural Gas stock rose \$14.625 a share on the New York Stock Exchange last week, to \$59.875. On Monday, the stock gave way to the rumors by sliding \$3.50 a share, to \$56.375.

## Iraq and Jordan Said to Agree On Oil Pipeline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan posted a record current account surplus of \$21.02 billion in 1983, more than three times the figure for 1982, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

Soaring exports and a decline in imports of crude oil, Japan's single largest import, led to the 1983 surplus eclipsing the previous record of \$16.53 billion in 1978, the ministry said.

The current account surplus in 1982 was \$6.85 billion.

Japan's overall merchandise trade surplus also came to an all-time high of \$31.65 billion, the ministry said. This was up sharply from \$18.08 billion in 1982, and shattered the previous record of \$24.6 billion in 1982, it added.

It attributed the surge to a 5.6-percent rise in exports and a 4.9-percent decline in imports.

The ministry reported earlier this month that the largest trade surplus last year was recorded with the United States and amounted to \$18.13 billion.

The U.S. Commerce Department last Friday, however, put the U.S. trade deficit with Japan at \$21.66 billion in 1983, exceeding the \$20-billion mark for the first time.

The figures seem certain to increase pressure on Japan in talks with major trading partners next month to open its market further to imports and to maintain existing limits on certain exports.

The current account is a broad trade measure that includes merchandise as well as non-merchandise items such as services. Japan's traditional deficit in non-merchandise items reflects a long-standing policy of favoring domestic production, even at the expense of licensing or royalty fees, over importing finished goods.

There was a deficit on non-merchandise items of \$9.06 billion,

down slightly from \$9.85 billion a year ago, the ministry said.

The massive current account surplus carried Japan's overall balance of payments to a surplus of \$3.18 billion in 1983, swinging back from a deficit of \$4.97 billion in 1982.

In December, Japan's current account surplus surged to a record \$3.31 billion, up from \$1.71 billion in the previous December and \$868 million in November, the ministry reported. The previous monthly record of \$2.85 billion was set in July.

July, November and December 1983 had the three largest monthly current account surpluses ever, the ministry said.

Exports rose in 1983 to \$145.43 billion from \$137.66 billion the previous year. Imports dropped to

\$113.78 billion in 1983 from \$119.58 billion in 1982, largely due to lower prices for imported oil.

The 5.6-percent rise in exports contrasted to a 7.9-percent drop in exports in 1982, which was the first decline in Japan's exports in 30 years.

Meanwhile, officials in the prime minister's office said that Japan's unemployment rate rose from 2.4 percent in 1982 to 2.6 percent last year, the highest level since the government began compiling such statistics in 1953.

They said the major cause of the high level of unemployment, which averaged 1.56 million people last year, was the long recession, despite a pick-up in the economy. (AP, Reuters)

## GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

## Malé Water Supply and Sewerage Project

## Prequalification of Contractors

Applications are invited from suitably experienced contractors to pre-qualify as tenders for the above project which will be funded jointly by the Government of the Republic of Maldives, European Economic Community, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau and Saudi Fund for Development.

Principal features of the project are an integrated rainwater collection scheme and a piped sewerage system for the island's 40,000 population.

Interested firms may obtain prequalification documents after 14th February 1984 by application to the undersigned and documents should be returned to the same address by 1.00 p.m. on Saturday 31 March 1984.

Minister of Health  
MALE  
Republic of Maldives

## New Issue

February, 1984

All of these securities having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

## INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT Washington, D.C.

U.S. \$ 200,000,000  
11 1/8% U.S. Dollar Notes of 1984, due 1989



Deutsche Bank  
Aktiengesellschaft

Credit Suisse First Boston  
Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Daiwa Europe Limited

Banque Paribas

Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Salomon Brothers International

Orion Royal Bank  
Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland  
(Securities) Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation  
International Limited

Amro International  
Limited

Atlantic Capital  
Corporation

Baden-Württembergische Bank  
Aktiengesellschaft

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banco del Gottardo

Bank of America International  
Limited

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Bank Mee & Hope NV

Banka Gružviller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas)  
Limited

Bank Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Bank of Tokyo International  
Limited

Bank Indosuez

Bank Francaise du Commerce Extérieur

Banka Populäre Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

Banknationale Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Barclays Merchant Bank  
Limited

Bank de Nofizla, Schlumberger, Mallet,  
Banque Worms

Bayernische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank  
Aktiengesellschaft

Baring Brothers & Co.  
Limited

Berliner Bank  
Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank  
Aktiengesellschaft

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Bayerische Landesbank

Chase Manhattan  
Limited

Bayerische Landesbank

Citicorp International Bank  
Limited

Bankers Trust International  
Limited

Continental Illinois  
Limited

Bank für Internationale Kapital  
GmbH

Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Bank für Internationale Kapital  
GmbH

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Bank für Internationale Kapital  
GmbH

DG Bank

Bank für Internationale Kapital  
GmbH

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank







## Soccer Payoff Scandal in France Snare a Prince, But No Paupers

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Call Michel Platini... Call Michel Platini... Call Michel Platini! Will his royal highness, the prince of soccer, please take the stand to answer the charge that he did, between 1977 and 1981 along with a team of lesser mortals, accept illegal payments from the said club A.S. St. Etienne?

Silence fell on the Lyon court room, where France's version of the soccer scandals of modern times began a week ago. The former president and vice-president of the former omnipotent Gallic club are in jail awaiting trial for operating a 20-million-franc (\$2.3-million) slush fund. Famous players have been sworn in and released on bail. But would the prince come?

First reports suggested Platini was "unable to attend." Judge Patrick Desmure, aware no doubt how much Juventus of Italy depend on the European player of the year, made it known that an hour of Platini's time was still rather important to the French judiciary.

And so a clandestine hearing was arranged. A private Cessna jet landed on the outskirts of Lyon; a sleek motor car sped to a private office at the rear of the Palais de Justice; and after judge and superstar had had their meeting, Platini's escape back to Italy (there to score Juventus' point-scoring goal in Naples on Sunday) was effected with the media hounds in angry pursuit.

Justice may not have been seen to be done, but neither was Desmure's court the circus it might have been.

Presumably we shall be told later exactly what was wanted of Platini. Meanwhile, the drama will roll and the spotlight fall more welcomingly on Platini's next expected homecoming — to lead France's friendly international against the English on Feb. 29. You can guess what that will be: Panc des Princes.

And why not? Platini, as well as other one-time St. Etienne national heroes Jean-François Larros, Bernard Lacombe, Christian Lopez and Gérard Janvion are innocents (as all players always are) caught up in rich men's devious games.

That, at any rate, is the implication of the usually so dignified French national team manager, Michel Hidalgo. "The charges are ridiculous," he says. "The players are more like victims than a guilty party. When they sign a contract with a club, they don't ask where the money comes from."

No, but they have since found that they are expected to pay taxes on even surer profits. Bounus. And, since the tax collector has had his pound of flesh and heavy fines to boot, the players' fate is likely to be no more than perhaps more fines and public warnings.

Roger Kocher, however, knows that for him and his cohorts, the one-time directors at St. Etienne, the future is bleak. Ever since Kocher, the former club chairman, brought his bitter personal feuds into the open by declaring he would name names of all who benefited from his slush fund, the pros-

pects of him and others going to prison for up to five years has grown.

Kocher lost power at the club. He went to the police with a list of those implicated in running the fund from undisclosed income at

ROB HUGHES

St. Etienne. And prison cell walls now remind him daily of where the consequences will most heavily settle in the end.

Soccer's attitude, no doubt, was summed up in the admission of Laros in 1982: "I'm not the only one. This sort of thing goes on throughout the game."

Justice of another kind has settled in West Germany. There the 18 Bundesliga clubs have commissioned a market research company to determine why crowds have slumped to the lowest in a decade; why two million spectators have deserted the game over the past five years.

The clubs, \$14 million in debt, should save their Deutsch marks. The answers are loud and clear: Neutrality, soccer is beginning to bloom again. Such imported artists as Platini, Zico for Udinese, Brady for Sampdoria and Falcao for Roma are like strong winds to Latinas who adore the star syndrome.

No gimmicks, no pre-match ceremonial nonsense of Disneyland lures the spectators, just the opportunity to see a master craftsman or two play his trade. And, having been starved for so long, the Italians will wait for the moment.

They also, from my recent viewing, see a stricter consideration for the authority of the referee. Where in England the rift between players and referees, the abuse and name-taking, ever deepens, the Italian

"Why," one supporter asked him, "are you so arrogant?"

"Is it," said another, "that because you earn so much money you care so little about what happens in the stadium?"

Schumacher, whose self-image is of the great entertainer, vowed afterwards he will never again attend such an "inquisition" where there are "malicious and aggressive" so-called fans. He is no longer surprised that Paul Breitner retired at 31, citing among other reasons "I'm no longer prepared to be called swine by eight-year-old fans."

Does the Bundesliga really need market research polls to test the murky waters of the alienation between fans and bloated star players?

If they do, I suggest they direct them to the crowded arenas of Italy. I spent a second weekend with Sampdoria in Genoa and, though victory over bottom-placed Catania was utterly one-sided, reasons abound why Italians are returning in millions while other countries are losing their supporters abroad.

First, after years of defensive neutrality, soccer is beginning to bloom again. Such imported artists as Platini, Zico for Udinese, Brady for Sampdoria and Falcao for Roma are like strong winds to Latinas who adore the star syndrome.

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Michel Platini ... too rich a diet for a Lyon judge.

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players seem in the main to accept

them as if they are staring down the barrels of a Carabinieri

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was delivered in Bilbao on Sunday

where Diego Maradona delivered

two goals to give Barcelona victory

over Athletic Bilbao and to average

in a purely sporting manner, the

wound so horribly inflicted by

Bilbao foul last time they met.

Sounder in limb, and soon hopefully

in his own approach in soccer,

Maradona struck the only proper

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## OBSERVER

## Clinic for Candidates

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — From the mail-bag of Doctor Hypocrites, syndicated political physician:

"Dear Mr. McGovern:  
I have the lab reports on the tests taken during your visit Friday last when you came to me complaining of an odd sensation" that you were once again running for president. The tests, I regret to say, are positive.

"I am sorry to dash your hope that you were merely suffering from persistent hallucination or, as you called it, 'a recurrent nightmare.'

"My own extensive study of former presidential candidates shows that when they feel an odd sensation of running for president a second, third, fourth and even fifth time, it is because they are, in fact, almost invariably running for president."

"In these cases I always recommend the same treatment: In campaign appearances, let the voters know exactly what you have in mind to do if elected. Noting that you have no desire to deceive them, the voters will assume either that you are demented or that you are not serious about wanting to be elected. In either case, you will be quickly eliminated from the contest and freed to resume normal living for another four years."

"Dear Mondale:  
I confess I was a bit hurt when you came by the other day to ask if I could do something about your hair. On reflection, though, I realized that you were too sensitive to pour out your heart about the problem keeping you awake nights. And you are right to seek professional advice."

"Let me be frank: The natural shape of your skull makes it impossible to get a decent part in your hair. Moreover, the hair on the short side of the part hangs straight down, rather like a beard curtain. These are severe physical handicaps in view of the clinical evidence that voters are usually more concerned about what covers a candidate's skull than about what it contains."

"With hair transplants, I can eventually give you Cary Grant's hairline, but by then everything would be lost. For the short term, do I dare suggest a wig? If that

seems too radical, plastic surgery can easily fit you with a new part and perhaps a fresh patch of manageable hair on its short side. Voters enjoy guessing about how much of a candidate's hair is real. Look at the success such speculation has brought President Reagan."

"Yrs in sympathy,  
"Hypocrites"

"Dear Senator Glenn:

"I am reluctant to make a diagnosis without a thorough examination of your stuff, so will not hazard an opinion on whether it is the right stuff or the wrong stuff. You are properly alarmed about a sudden shrinking in your pools, which you say you have noticed recently, but there are many possible reasons for these sudden shrinkages."

"I have treated cases where the stuff was perfectly right, yet the pools shrank anyhow. I have seen cases where, though the stuff was puissant, patients were elected by huge majorities. I do wish you would make time for a complete physical examination. We might find something you haven't suspected. Suppose, for example, your stuff, though perfectly right, was terminally boring."

"Respectfully yawning,  
"Dr. Hypocrites"

"My dear Reagan:

"Much as I would like to accommodate you, it would be a gross breach of ethics to reveal which of my patients might have the physical strength to defeat you in a wood-chopping contest."

"Yes, I agree that a wood-chopping contest between two presidential candidates would make far more exciting television than another debate about war, peace and money. I hesitate to prescribe it in your case, however, since the exertions of wood-chopping make it extremely difficult to smile gently. My last examination of your communicator leaves no doubt that it works far better when it is smiling gently than when it is panting."

"I suggest instead that you consider an idea advanced some time ago by Dr. Calvin Trillin and challenge your opponent to debate you on horseback."

"As ever,  
"Hypocrites."

New York Times Service

## Karl Lagerfeld

By Hélène Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Karl Lagerfeld is the man of the fashion moment. On Jan. 1, he opened an establishment under his own name, at 144 Champs-Élysées, a stone's throw from the Arc de Triomphe, after 20 years with the house of Chloé. Since then, the place has been a madhouse, with reporters, photographers and fashion buyers all trying to figure what's coming next.

When his Chloé contract expired Dec. 31, Lagerfeld signed up with Bidermann Industries USA Inc. for an American Karl Lagerfeld Co., based in New York and run on a license agreement. The Paris studio is its French base and the springboard of two deluxe or prestige collections a year, the first of which Lagerfeld will unveil March 27 during the French ready-to-wear shows.

"I will be the first designer to have a design studio in both New York and Paris and to operate on a world basis," Lagerfeld said. "Some people think that in order to make clothes in Paris, you have to live in Paris. Maybe it works for other designers, but it does not work for me. I'm not French. I am

from anywhere and I'm from nowhere."

"I was born in Hamburg. My mother always told me it was a door to the outside world and that I should get out." He listened, up to a point. When he first came to Paris, Lagerfeld hated crossing between the left and right banks. Now, he is constantly on the move.

He has homes in Rome, Vienna (where he teaches fashion at the university), Monte Carlo (his official residence) and Paris (where he sleeps in a Left Bank, 18th-century house but works in a Right Bank, high-tech studio), and soon will have a place in New York.

He operates not only like today's designer, but tomorrow's as well, with a mobility he learned from the Japanese. "Today, movement is the secret of success," he said. In a whirlwind, nonstop working schedule, Lagerfeld does not spend more than three days in one place. There is no question that this extensive traveling has affected his sensitivity and his creativity.

"I like to think of myself as an international, creating international fashions," he said. He is known as a mystery man in the fashion world — "I love it."

Lagerfeld no sooner had his name on the door than American department stores' fashion directors rushed in for bookings.

"They all contacted us," Bidermann Industries' president, Michel Zelnik, said Monday. "We never expected it would go so fast." The pressure was such that "I had to fly in from New York yesterday. That's the beauty of Karl Lagerfeld. The problem is not to sell, it's who to sell to."

The first Lagerfeld prestige collection will hit U.S. stores next fall. Zelnik has decided to sell to four stores in New York, including two department stores, and to keep the number of retail outlets in the United States between 50 and 80. The less expensive sports-wear collections will go to 130 to 150 other retail outlets, mainly department stores. Eventually, he said, there will be licenses and boutiques. "But we're trying not to go too fast," he said.

The French-born Zelnik, 39, was responsible for bringing La-

gerfeld into Bidermann Industries, whose business was 60 percent men's wear and 40 percent Ralph Lauren women's wear. (Lauren alone accounts for \$100 million in wholesale turnover a year.) Bidermann introduced Lauren's designs in London, first at Brown's and then in its own boutique. The company signed up Lagerfeld because, Zelnik said, "I wanted to be more involved with women's wear. We were also looking for a designer who was still very clean in terms of licensing, which Karl is."

Asked if he worried that Lagerfeld might be spreading himself too thin, Zelnik said: "Karl has been able to design for several houses without running into conflict. His creativity is such that he's been able to do a very good job."

In the new Lagerfeld company, Zelnik works with Rose-Marie Le Gallais, Lagerfeld's closest assistant for 18 years. Le Gallais, who at Chloé was in charge of creation, is now much more than that and is a minor partner in the company.

"We moved in on Jan. 1," Lagerfeld said. "By Jan. 4, Rose-Marie had bought all the furniture and had the whole place organized."

Le Gallais wears black, with stacks of pearls tightly wrapped around her pale throat, and speaks in a low, competent, if slightly chilling voice. She is just the opposite of the expansive designer, who is a dandy in full, custom-made focus with a slightly pouter-pigeon pose, dark glasses even in the dark, and his ponytail bobbed just right.

His Paris studio was once the headquarters of Très Parisien, a fashion magazine that came out at the turn of the century. It was a sheer accident, but Lagerfeld likes this room, as well as the spacious 1,100 square meters (1,320 square yards) where he already employs 14 people, all of whom have worked with him.

The place is a cool, pale beige with salmon rugs, sparsely furnished and hardly decorated, and it feels very new still. But there is no question that it is in full working order.



Karl Lagerfeld at his new desk in Paris.

Armed With His Name and a Fan, Designer Spreads His Labels Across Two Continents

## PEOPLE

## Husband and Wife Win \$1 Million Each in U.S.

A husband and wife who kept their lottery numbers secret from one another won more than \$1 million apiece with identical choices. Robert and Anna Rucker of Florissant, Missouri, learned that their choices were identical when each won \$1,018,400 in the Illinois State Lottery, officials said. They will get \$59,520 apiece, minus taxes, every year for 20 years. Rucker, 45, a senior technician for Siemens Medical Systems, said he planned to use his winnings to return to engineering school. Mrs. Rucker, 42, said she would return to college to study special education.

Jodie Foster has pleaded guilty to possession of less than a gram of cocaine and been placed on probation for a year, according to a spokesman for the district attorney in Suffolk County, Massachusetts. He said the actress was ordered to pay \$500 in court costs. Foster was arrested in December when she arrived in Boston on a flight from Paris. The spokesman said her court appearance Friday was kept secret because her attorney said she had received death threats.

Leon Fleisher, whose career as a concert pianist was set back for 17 years by a muscle disorder in his right hand, had scheduled several two-handed performances this season but has been unable to fulfill them and is offering his one-handed repertory of Ravel, Prokofiev and Britten instead. Fleisher, who made a dramatic two-handed comeback in September 1982, does not have a reprieve of the original disorder but appears to need retraining of the muscles of his hand, according to David Foster, his representative at Columbia Artists.

"He can play well for 10 or 15 minutes with both hands," Foster said, "and in the end I think the question is not whether he will play again with both hands, but when." Fleisher, on sabbatical from his teaching post at the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, will teach in Salzburg this summer.

The Rev. Billy Graham, 65, has been admitted to a hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, that is affiliated with the Mayo Clinic. He was reported to have a high fever, acute sinus and ear infections, and symptoms of exhaustion.

Asked if he is not a bit scared to come out in the open for the first time, after designing under different flags, Lagerfeld said: "Scared? Why? The work is the same. The name doesn't make a collection and I've been making collections before. I'm not sure I can conquer the world in one season. I'll just do the best I can."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## Gemayel Warns U.S. Against Marine Withdrawal

By Bradley Graham  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel has warned that a withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon would endanger Western interests in the Middle East.

Contending in an interview Tuesday that Washington's stakes in supporting his government are very high, the Lebanese leader challenged American critics of the Marines' presence to consider the alternative.

If the Marines left now, "there would not be a new president to replace Amin Gemayel but a revolutionary council under Soviet control, or chaos," he said.

Saying that the basic cause of Lebanon's political deadlock was external rather than internal, the Lebanese leader blamed Syria for blocking a security plan to disengage warring Lebanese factions

and establish a cease-fire as well as the resumption of reconciliation talks.

Syria has refused to back diplomatic efforts to settle Lebanon's problems, saying that it will not do so until the Beirut government accepts an accord signed May 17 with Israel.

Mr. Gemayel said he had spoken by telephone Monday with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, although he provided no details of the conversation. He also expressed an interest in meeting with the Syrian leader.

Mr. Gemayel said intensive efforts by Saudi Arabia, the United States and other intermediaries to persuade the Syrians to be flexible on the May 17 accord issue had not succeeded.

"We have not had a chance to sit down with the Syrians and discuss the May 17 agreement," he said.

## U.S. Democrats Endorse Withdrawal of Marines

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Democrats in the House of Representatives agreed overwhelmingly Wednesday to support a resolution calling for the "prompt and orderly withdrawal" of U.S. Marines from Lebanon.

But President Ronald Reagan pledged to ignore the request and his spokesman accused the Democrats of aiding the enemies of a Middle East peace.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, leaving the meeting to which all 267 House Democrats had been invited, said: "Everybody was pretty much in agreement."

The majority whip, Thomas S.

## Soviet Jew Accuses KGB Of Threats

By David K. Shipler  
*New York Times Service*

JERUSALEM — A Soviet Jew now living in Israel has asserted that the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, threatened him and his sons to make him write a false incrimination of Anatoly B. Shcharansky, the prominent Jewish activist imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

The incident took place in 1977, according to Boris Zavurov, when the KGB was putting together its case against Mr. Shcharansky. Mr. Shcharansky was convicted of treason and given a 13-year prison sentence.

Mr. Zavurov, a veteran of World War II, said he had not revealed the threats before because he was afraid for relatives still in the Soviet Union. His last son to receive permission to emigrate arrived in Israel several months ago, he said.

The trouble began in 1975, he said, when two of his sons, Amnon and Amner, applied for exit visas and received them. Then, without explanation, the documents were withdrawn.

As required by law, they had renounced their Soviet citizenship and relinquished their identity papers in exchange for exit visas. When the authorities tried to give their Soviet papers back to them, Amnon and Amner said, they decided to refuse.

In pressing their case, they explained, they went to Moscow from the central Asian city of Dushanbe where they lived and met with Mr. Shcharansky, who arranged a press conference to tell foreign correspondents their story.

There followed nearly two years of harassment, interrogations and short-term detentions, they said, culminating in the arrest in November 1976 of Amner. He was given a three-and-a-half-year prison term on charges of violating passport regulations and hooliganism.

Several months later, Boris Zavurov recalled, after articles appeared in the government newspaper *Izvestia* alleging that Mr. Shcharansky and other dissidents were associated with U.S. intelligence, the KGB summoned Mr. Zavurov and urged him to put his name to a similar *Izvestia* article that would be written for him.

In addition, he said, KGB officials asked him to incriminate Joseph Pressel, a U.S. diplomat in Moscow who maintained contacts with dissidents. "They said, 'If you tell us that Pressel is an anti-Soviet character, we will free Amner,'" Mr. Zavurov said, "and if you don't, we will arrest Amner." He said he refused.

Shortly after, Mr. Shcharansky was arrested. Then, Amnon said, the KGB started to work on him. They summoned Amnon and urged him to meet Mr. Pressel on a Moscow street and give him a gift of a copper plaque that he had made, apparently to compromise the diplomat. Dina Belin, a dissident who also lives in Israel now, said she advised Amnon against it, and he did refuse.

KGB officials then told Amnon that if he told anyone what the secret police had asked him to do, Amner would be killed in prison, according to the account.

Amnon received permission to leave the Soviet Union in 1978. Boris and Amner left in 1982, after Amner was released from prison. Mr. Zavurov's youngest son, Ilya, left last fall.

The accord provides for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon within a short time after its ratification and lays down a basis for the normalization of Lebanese-Israeli relations.

Syria has objected to what Damascus sees as political gains for Israel. Mr. Assad was also angered by an Israeli letter to the United States, which was a witness to the agreement, making a pullout of Syrian troops from north and east Lebanon a condition of an Israeli withdrawal.

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Mr. Gemayel said intensive efforts by Saudi Arabia, the United States and other intermediaries to persuade the Syrians to be flexible on the May 17 accord issue had not succeeded.

"We have not had a chance to sit down with the Syrians and discuss the May 17 agreement," he said.

Mr. Gemayel did not indicate when thought it would be possible to

for the Marines to leave. But his aides said that even if a political agreement were reached in Lebanon, the government would need the Marines' support for some time.

Underscoring Lebanon's history as a democracy in a region not known for its democratic traditions, Mr. Gemayel argued that the U.S. stake in sustaining his elected government transcended Lebanon's own interests.

Referring to advocates of a Marine pullout, Mr. Gemayel asked:

"Are they thinking about the alternative to the collapse of the Lebanese system and government and what this will mean to the free world in general and to American interests in the Middle East?

"Who will be the main beneficiary of such a collapse? If these critics think hard on answers to these questions, maybe they will see that

He described the "military option" as "only a last resort," adding

There have been unconfirmed reports and speculation in the Lebanese press recently that the government may be planning a military offensive against opposition militia to break the political deadlock and that Lebanese authorities had asked for U.S. military support if such an operation took place. But Mr. Gemayel said he had made no such request.

ing, "We believe in the political option as a means of resolving the conflict although this doesn't fit well into the logic of the area here which doesn't have a tradition of democracy."



Amin Gemayel

## WORLD BRIEFS

### O'Neill Backs Mondale for President

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., endorsed Walter F. Mondale for president Wednesday, saying "he will bring greatness to the American presidency."

Mr. O'Neill, breaking with his own tradition of neutrality in Democratic presidential contests, said Mr. Mondale was the best man for the job, "and I will do all in my power to make sure that Walter Mondale is elected president of the United States."

The speaker made his announcement shortly after the House Democratic Caucus elected 164 House Democrats as delegates to the 1984 Democratic National Convention. Mr. Mondale, according to a UPI count, has 73 endorsements among the Democratic delegates. His nearest rival, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, has 17.

### Defections Lead to Defeat for Shamir

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel's coalition government had a setback Wednesday when two government supporters voted with the opposition on a motion to hold a full debate on a plan to settle Jews in the West Bank town of Hebron.

The coalition lost on the motion, 48-46. One of the defectors was Mordechai Ben Porat, former minister without portfolio, who resigned from the cabinet Sunday, saying the government was not functioning properly. The other was Dvor Zeigerman, a frequent critic of the government's settlement policy.

Opposition members conceded that the vote would have no practical effect on government policy in Hebron but said it pointed up Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's weakened position in the parliament. Two weeks ago the coalition incurred three parliamentary defeats, but last week Mr. Shamir rallied enough support to defeat a no-confidence motion by six votes.

### Terror Trial Adjourned in Stuttgart

STUTTGART (AP) — Two alleged leaders of the terrorist Red Army Faction, formerly known as the Baader-Meinhof gang, went on trial in a crowded courtroom Wednesday, but the proceedings were adjourned after repeated disturbances.

The presiding judge, Klaus Knope, ordered the spectators cleared from the courtroom a few hours after the trial began. He then adjourned the trial of Brigitte Mohnhaupt, 34, and Christian Klar, 31, until Thursday. They are charged with extortion, kidnapping, attempted murder and nine counts of murder.

The disturbances began after Mr. Klar repeatedly yelled "pig" as a prosecutor attempted to address the court. When Judge Knope warned the defendant to remain silent, the crowd — apparently supporters of the defendants — jeered and coughed loudly.

### Nyerere Backs U.S. Effort on Namibia

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (UPI) — President Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the "front-line" group of African states opposing white-ruled South Africa, said Wednesday that he gives full support to U.S.-sponsored peace initiatives in Namibia but stopped short of specifically endorsing a proposed cease-fire in the disputed territory.

Mr. Nyerere made his remarks following a one-hour meeting with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker.

The Tanzanian leader told Radio Tanzania after the meeting, "Africa will support any effort by the United States and her allies in bringing about a genuine settlement in Namibia," also known as South-West Africa.

During the meeting, the two leaders discussed the proposed peace plan for Namibia, which would end 15 years of civil war.

Mr. Nyerere said he would support the plan if it included a "gradual withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and a return of the Namibian people to their country."

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